These simple observations on fragments of living tissue not only bring out clearly the fact that the substance, so long as living, is markedly different from the same substance killed, but they also have their bearing upon the holistic theories to be considered in our next chapter, which insist that the essential peculiarities of living tissues are in some sense dependent upon and determined by their active relation with the organism as a whole.

Allied with them, and of similar bearing, are the demonstrations, due largely to Dr. A. Carrel, that mere fragments of tissue separated from the organism are able to live and grow through long periods of time, manifesting many of the fundamental peculiarities of living things, especially the combination of stability with lability and the pow[r]er of growth through selective assimilation.

And I add that of all the theories with which I have any acquaintance, GaskelTs theory seems least inadequate to deal \vith these fundamental facts, to ans\ver in part at least the question proposed at the outset of this discussion : What is the difference between a piece of living material and the same mass no longer living ? But I fail to see that GaskelTs para-matter, any more than LoewenthaFs super-matter, affords any appreciable assistance to the accepted principles of physics and chemistry when these are called upon to provide explanations of other fundamental peculiarities of living things. Yet it is, of course, possible that, in the light of future knowledge, it may do so.

Lillie's Suggestion—High Contingency Factor of Living Matter

One more suggestion as to possible properties of matter conducive to biological behaviour, but not commonly